

# The Record-Guardian

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LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916

100 PER YEAR

## One More Canadian Division

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Through the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, Canada today offered a completely equipped fourth Canadian division for the front. The war office has accepted the offer, and the division will shortly take its place in the fighting line in France along with the three Canadian divisions now there. The third Canadian division, which was offered last November, and is now completely organized, and in the firing line under Major-General Mercer, is thus speedily followed with a fourth division, which will bring the total of the Canadian troops at the front up to a little over eighty thousand. It is certain that as soon as the need arises, Canada will add at least another two divisions, and have an army of over 100,000 men ready to join the allies' offensive movement on the western front in the spring campaign.

The new fourth division will be formed from among the troops now in England. While official figures are available, it is understood that there are at least 50,000 Canadians now in training there. As soon as the fourth division is ready to go to the front, troops from Canada will move forward to England, ready to supply the gap and from the basis for a fifth or sixth division for the front or for reinforcements. This will mean the departure of 20,000 or 30,000 men from Canada shortly. At the present rate of enlistment it will only take a month or so to fill up the gaps left in Canada, and keep the total number in training in Canada up to well over the 100,000 mark.

### A GREAT WORK

Great Britain has recently completed in India the greatest irrigation system the world has ever known. Had it happened in the United States there would have been streams of publicity over the event. John Bull does it, as part of the day's work, without any bluster or flag waving, and at once proceeds to the next job, whatever and wherever it may be.

In one part of the Punjab district of India there is a well-watered area and in another part there has been nine years of drought. A matter of 1,500,000 acres of excellent though arid land, useless unless irrigated. To get the water from one district to another was the task the British set themselves, and the work is now finished. It includes 322 miles of main line and nearly 23,000 miles of channels, irrigating 2,200,000 acres, which will produce under cultivation yearly crops valued at \$11,190,000. In comparison with this work the United States has 2,540,000 acres irrigated by twenty-five irrigation projects, that have cost the country \$90,000,000, wurt the cost of the Punjab work has been \$35,000,000.

No less interesting than the work itself is the policy of the government of the Punjab with respect to settlement on the waste land thus brought under cultivation. Some of it is reserved to raise hay for the supply and transport department and to establish military dairy farms. Much of it is to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. More is to be given to Indian soldiers who have fought for the king-emperor, retired Indians who have aided the administration, members of low castes and reformed criminals. Some will go to men who will bind themselves to plow by steam or produce approved crops and a large section is to be reserved for men who will agree to breed horses and mules for the army.

Is it any wonder, in the face of such exercise of care by the British government over its In-

dian subjects, that all efforts of the Kaiser to incite rebellion in India have failed?

## LAVERGNE, BORDEN-NATIONALIST, CREATES A SENSATION

Quebec, Jan. 13.—The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, which was continued in the Quebec legislative assembly tonight, took an unexpected turn, when Armand Lavergne, the Borden Nationalist member for Montmagny, in a violent speech denounced Canada's participation in the war. He declared that every French-Canadian who enlists in this war fails in his duty. He affirmed that he had no fear for his words, and turning to the press gallery, asked the representatives of the English press to publish his utterances. If it was a question of high treason or low treason, he would choose high treason, he might be arrested for his words but he defied arrest. All through his speech absolute silence reigned in the House, and when the member of Montmagny resumed his seat there was not the slightest mark of applause.

Mr. Lavergne declared that if Canadians wanted to fight for liberty and tolerance their place was in Canada, for he did not see that Canada was the country to give lessons in tolerance and liberty to anyone. How could Canada give lessons in tolerance to Germany? Would it be government of Ontario, Manitoba, or Saskatchewan that would do it? Perchance he argued, it might be the province of Quebec, for it was the only province that respected justice and liberty, which the other provinces gave true examples of Prussianism. Until Britain recognized Canada's rights in imperial affairs, he repeated the declaration that he had made in Montreal a few months since—that not a soldier, a cannon, or a cent should be sent from this country for the war.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau, minister of public works, followed the member for Montmagny, and roundly condemned his utterances. He hoped that the sentiments expressed by the Nationalist member would never get publicity across the seas. It was the first time that such utterances had been heard in the House, and he hoped that in France it never would be known that they were made by a French-Canadian. He pointed to Australia, India, and the other colonies, and said that he was proud to say that Canada was in line with them for the defence of the empire. He believed that French-Canadians should enlist, and he was happy to state that they were doing so in large numbers.

## THE GREAT WEST LIVERY BURNED OUT

On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, flames were noticed in the left of the Great West Livery Barn, owned by D. W. Garner, and before the firemen could get to the job the building was a mass of seething fire. As it was impossible to save the building, the firemen devoted their attention to the buildings in the neighborhood, and after a couple of hours of hard work saved the Gideon house, which was very close to the barn. Most of the contents and all the live stock was saved by citizens who arrived at the fire early in the evening, and giving the barn as he only carried insurance to the extent of \$2,500.

The firemen deserve great credit for their work at this fire, but as usual, the fire engine gave up the ghost just when its services were badly needed.

Had there been a phone in the fire hall the men would have had a little better chance to combat the flames, as the time taken in running over and giving the alarm gave the fire a good start.

Mr. Garner has second quarters for his livery in the winter barn and is now located there.

## Germany's Balkan Policy

The real motive of the Kaiser, in invading the Balkans at this time, when so many more men are needed on eastern and western frontiers, is beginning to dawn upon students who have carefully followed the movements of the war. It is not a strategic move in the present conflict, but preparation for conditions after the war.

The German people have at last been convinced that they cannot extend their empire east and west. But they may decide to build it up from north and south. They will struggle over Europe and half Asia irreconcilable, unconquerable, with an empire so deliberately built on "frightfulness" that among the lesser nations "terror" will be the order of the day. Commercial and military unity on a gigantic scale, will replace the little tiny pieces of disputed territories over which Europe has hitherto quarrelled. Their terms (allowing for the hanging of the market) may be nearly the same as those which some of our own peace-lovers (not realizing the ultimate meaning) are prepared to offer. They may, perhaps, give back Belgium an autonomy (with economic and political guarantees) to secure peace with England. They may even contrive a method by which all the belligerents will contribute (even neutrals such as America) to the rebuilding of that "martyr nation."

They will evacuate the hampered territories of France. They may even toss to her, as a piece of meat to a dog, some fragment of France—Lorraine or Alsace. They will be careless as to their own colonies (which never paid them), and according to our "free press" they will triumph, for five years or fifteen. What we shall see is a German state, ruled from Berlin to Baghdad, with its place in the sun, its Zollverein, and its power of obtaining further possessions, not by conquest, but merely by the stamp of the mailed boot.

All the newspapers, including even the Austrian Socialist papers, are preaching, as if by the sudden turning of the tap of oratory, that the day of the small nations has gone by, and that all of these must come in to the German military or commercial hegemony.

A pro-Hun correspondent of the New York Post, writing from some of the Viceroy's offices, is being made by Germany and Hungary to form a commercial Zollverein of the Hun allies, which is being vigorously opposed by the Austrian merchants. The Germans want it, and the Hungarians, whose interests are almost entirely agricultural, favor it, and go so far as to threaten the dissolution of the union of the dual empire to secure it. That is an indication of the direction in which Germany is driving.

There will be plenty of self-government, according to this scheme the Kaiser's Austria and Hungary will have all the internal rights of persecuting the Slav beneath them, which they now possess. Bulgaria will be but another Bavaria, with a king, an orthodox religion, schools in its own tongue, ministers for town-planning on the model of Dusseldorf, or for the development of a branch of Krupp's, at Essen. Turkey will be but a protectorate, with unlimited mosques and dervishes, and only German officers controlling the army, and German engineers the irrigation of the deserts. The Turks will be sleeping as they love in the sunlight, or enrolled in the army, or perhaps German skilled immigrants, who grunt and sweat under a weary life in the great German cities, will replace the million Armenians who have been exterminated since last April.

"It is an empire built deliberately on frightfulness, living on the reputation of its past

frightfulness, in historic words, the negation of God turned into a system of government," says the London Nation, a far-seeing paper which has a vision of the German policy. "We can already see the beginning of it: Holland lying awake in terror and prosecuting Englishmen and Dutchmen who have said anything to injure her strict neutrality; Denmark—90 per cent. pro-Ally—afraid to move or issue pro-Ally literature, lest she should be destroyed; Bulgaria coming into the war deliberately against the wishes of the people, because with the Austro-Germanic armies hammering almost at the gates, as Ferdinand naively remarked, he must throw in his lot with the winning side; Greece paralyzed like a scared rabbit. And it will be an empire defended by 'frightfulness,' in which the touching of a button in Berlin will let loose irresistible hordes of trained Turks, Hungarians, and Russians, on any little nation which desires to think, or claim a right to have a voice in its own affairs."

Such is the vision of spiritual death for Europe, which nothing can break but the resolution of the Allies.

### OUTLOOK IN 1916

At the beginning of a new year it is always interesting to "take stock" of the prospects ahead and seek to forecast, so far as one may, the probabilities that lie before.

What, then, seems likely to happen in Canadian agriculture during 1916?

Beginning with the cereal crop prospects, there are at least two very large factors that are bound to have their effects upon the production of this year. The first of these is the present unimproved condition of the land. One year ago the proportion of land prepared for grain crop in 1915 was phenomenally large. The summer of 1914, with its drought and comparative crop failure, had given us heavy areas of summer fallow on fields that had been plowed up; and to this was added an unprecedented breadth of fall plowing, made possible by a light threshing season, in 1914, a long and favorable fall, a surplus of help and the stimulation of large expectations.

Practically all of these conditions are reversed at the present time. Our threshing in 1915 was low, broken, and weary, and in some districts the job is not yet entirely out of the way. The largeness of the spring sowing and the scarcity of the plowed up later has given us a very scant summer fallow area; and to this has been added a very small amount of fall plowing. On the top of this combination of factors, the scarcity of labor before next spring a very marked shortage of farm help, due to the heavy and constant enlistment of soldiers.

Our forecast, therefore, is that if we have a favorable spring there may be a moderate wheat crop down; but if we should experience a late and backward spring season the wheat acreage will be very seriously decreased with the probability that the western provinces will sow very heavily to oats, barley, and flax instead.

It may be possible, of course, that as the war develops the stimulation or stagnation which it may impose upon agriculture may have a bearing on the situation; but it is noteworthy that at the present moment the Canadian Government is not preparing its "patriotism and production" campaign, feeling, perhaps, that, after all, the big factors in agricultural production are time and available labor, together with prospective market outlet.

In connection with crop production it seems quite safe to say that the situation demands of every farmer the fullest possible study of the varying adaptabilities of various crops of grain, so as to plant the kinds best suited to the conditions. In the live stock industry the

outlook generally is good. Horses are being moderate in price, and the smallness of numbers of war horses taken from Canada has been disappointing to our farmers; but we may look for a healthy horse trade ahead. When the final stage of the war approaches, the demand for cavalry will grow; and, anyway, the demands upon horse labor seem likely to increase both inside and outside the war zone.

In the cattle trade, the heavy meat orders that the war will continue to create must have even more and more effect, and Canada as a country of large grass areas is in a strong position. Not only is there going to be a good cattle demand during the war, but we feel sure that the present depletion of European bovine stock will project itself into the years that follow the declaration of peace—the period of European agricultural rehabilitation.

The hog trade is so susceptible to local conditions and responds so readily to a lessened or increased demand that, one hesitates to make any extensive prophecy as to its future. But this at least is plain—that the stagnated condition of one year ago is now well a thing of the past, and so far as we can see, the demand for bacon is going to be good all through 1916.

In the sheep trade phenomenal conditions prevail. The number of farmers of Western Canada who are going in for sheep keeping is greatly on the increase, and from the standpoint of good well-balanced farming, this is a matter for congratulation. The sheep is a profitable farm animal; but the farmer who looks for the present wool prices to continue when the war ceases may experience some disappointment. The war has affected the wool market more than almost any other with which the farmer has to do, and when the war ceases we expect to see a big slump in wool figures.

The dairy and poultry trades are both in a more healthy condition than one year ago, and the outlook is good not only for a better system of marketing (especially in the egg trade), but also for a good wholesome demand for all the produce we can turn out.

Summarizing it all, it looks to us as though the farmer with a good working force in his own family and a good stock of animals on his land is in a strong position. The man whose dependence is in grain crop raising, whose acreage is broad, and whose help must all be hired, is in an even weaker situation than usual.

## THE ATTACK ON EGYPT IS DELAYED

London, Jan. 14.—The Turco-German expedition against Egypt, dispatches from the east state, has been delayed, but has not been abandoned. The railroad from Jerusalem has now been carried across the Sinai desert, and is only 50 miles from the Suez Canal. Supplies of water and provisions have been accumulated along the route the expedition is to follow. The delay in the attack along the Suez Canal possibly is due to the fact that the railroad is not yet completed, since the Germans are convinced that military operations in the desert are impossible unless the railway extends as far as the neighborhood of Ismailia (on the canal, 48 miles from Port Said).

Meanwhile, the British, besides defending the Suez Canal, where they are confident they will be able to repulse the Turco-German attack, have adopted measures insuring the safety of the interior of Egypt. They have prohibited navigation in the Red Sea, which is patrolled by British ships. The garrison at Aden has been increased with the object of preventing Turco-German emissaries from reaching Abyssinia, which communicates with Europe only by way of Djibouti (in French Somaliland on the Gulf of Aden) from which the French armies now reach Adis Abeba, 487 miles by rail from Djibouti.

## Russians Win Over Austrians

London, Jan. 20.—Violent attacks by the Russians, with strongly reinforced armies are being launched against the Austro-Hungarians along the Rzesarbian fronting. That the renewal of the offensive here is of a sanguinary character is indicated by the Austrian official report, which says that the Russians at several places succeeded in entering the trenches of the Teutons and engaged the defenders in hand-to-hand encounters. To the northeast of Czernowitz, the Russians claim to have captured an Austrian sector and to have repulsed five desperate counter-attacks.

The Russian official communication tells of a raid on the Black Sea by Russian torpedo boats, 163 sailing vessels being destroyed along the Anatolian coast.

In the Caucasus the Turks, according to Petrograd, were through their positions in the center of the long front, suffering heavy losses.

In addition to the usual artillery and mining operations in the western line in France and Belgium, the British essayed an infantry attack against the Germans to the north of Frelinghien. Berlin reports that the attack was put down.

An announcement is made in the British house of commons that the British column coming up the Tigris valley to the relief of Kut-el-Amara is in close touch with the Turks at Esinn, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara. This region doubtless soon will be the scene of a big battle between the relief column and the British hemmed in at Kut-el-Amara and the Ottoman forces.

Although it has been officially announced that fighting had been resumed between the Austrians and Montenegrins, no news concerning the details of the new operations had come through. King Nicholas is declared to be at Podgoritz with his troops.

## FOUR LOSE LIVES IN BRANDON FIRE

Brandon, Man., Jan. 17.—Two bodies have been recovered, and two others lie buried in the ice-covered ruins of the Syndicate Block, a host was on of Brandon's finest business blocks this morning, now a steaming ruin. The bodies recovered are those of Miss McCort and Clarence Walker. The fire broke out from an unknown cause in Doig, Rankin and Robertson's departmental store. The missing are: Miss Egerton and Miss Marsh, both dressmakers. The injured are: Miss Matthews, fractured hip; Miss Evans, fractured ribs and injured in back and sprained wrist; Mary Galbraith, burns to face and hands; Nettie Dwinell, burns to face and hands and shock sustained by falling from second story window; Miss Coltart, badly burned arm.

## REVISED HOCKEY SCHEDULE FOR 1916

Following is the revised schedule, all games being played on Tuesday and Thursday evenings: Jan. 27th—Bankers vs. Clerks; Feb. 3rd—Bankers vs. Benedicts; Feb. 10th—Clerks vs. Bachelors; Feb. 17th—Bankers vs. Clerks; Feb. 24th—Bachelors vs. Benedicts; Feb. 29th—Bankers vs. Bachelors; March 2nd—Clerks vs. Benedicts; March 7th—Bankers vs. Benedicts; March 9th—Bachelors vs. Clerks.

If those eligible men only knew exactly what their fellow citizens think of them they would get into His Majesty's uniforms quickly. This is Canada's war, and Canadians should be willing to do their part.







## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

It is certainly amusing to watch the frantic efforts of the Tory press to shift to other shoulders the consequences of the Conservatives' unholy alliance with the Nationalist traitors.

So far the most graphically descriptive piece of war news is the brief dispatch that announces a contract under which a firm in Pittsburgh is to furnish France and Great Britain with \$15,000,000 worth of artificial limbs.

Wilfred Gribble, a socialist, has been convicted by a St. John jury for using seditious language. His real offense seemingly was not in using seditious language, but in his name and the place of his operations. Had he called himself Laverge and confined his spouting to such places as Montreal, Que., he would presumably not have been interfered with.

If you are not getting the news of the war, do not blame the newspapers—we are doing the very best we can under the circumstances. Canadian newspapers are published under censorship in all matters pertaining to the war. Dispatches from the fighting front have to be passed by the censor at London before being sent over the cables, and must again pass the censor at Ottawa before sent over the telegraph lines to papers in Canada.

### OUR SUPREME ASPIRATION

"Our supreme aspiration is that Belgium shall again be free and prosperous as she was. It is also our aim that France shall have her lost territory and her natural boundaries restored to her, and that old England shall retain unimpaired, undiminished as ever, her power in the world. It is our aim that both England and France shall resume as early as possible their onward march toward the future enfranchisement of the human race from the shackles of passion and prejudice, and that the German people, reborn from their dreams of conquest and domination, may return to the peace of the past and the benevolence that one time characterized their race."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

### THE NATIONALIST ALLIANCE

It is not Premier Borden's fault that Armand Laverge, the flamboyant, disloyal and treasonable Quebec Nationalist, and his leader in iniquity, are not members of the Borden government. They selected the members of the government from Quebec.

Here is the statement made by Laverge himself, in the Quebec legislature on Monday night: "We were both invited to take portfolios in the Borden cabinet. I insisted that my place be taken by M. Pelletier."

Nothing is quite so humiliating to public affairs that reflects so unfavorably upon Sir Robert Borden as that alliance between the Borden party and the Nationalists. Laverge says that what his critics now describe as treason, his allies at election time applauded

Unfortunately that is true. There is no doubt about it. Laverge was preaching the same kind of rank, un-British doctrine in 1911, when he was taken into the Borden alliance, that he is preaching now. That is the reason that the government takes no action.

It is a sad state of affairs, and a serious reflection upon the premier of the Dominion.

### ANOTHER DELUSION OF THE GERMANS IS DESTROYED

Sea power is of no importance; that is the new faith, according to the Germans. It is their deliberate aim to convince the world that navies do not count, and that the destiny of the world depends on armies, and armies only. The idea is to mesmerize neutral states, particularly in the Balkans, by a display of victorious soldiery. Hence in his recent speech the Imperial chancellor made no reference to the fleets engaged, except to revive an old story about "brutality."

Throughout the world an effort is being made by German agents and the German subsidized press to hide the navies away, and to suggest that their influence is practically negligible. If the enemy can succeed in this propaganda, he will advance his cause and injure ours; and I am convinced that neither the admiralty or the government recognize the damage which we may thereby suffer.

We are too apt to let things slide, convinced that the truth will prevail. The Germans do not believe in truth prevailing, and work to hide it; they are working today throughout the world with every misrepresentation that they can invent. Events favor them. The fleets are silent; no battles are being fought at sea; the only naval news just now is the sinking of merchant vessels by enemy submarines in the Mediterranean. It will be hardly surprising if people who are far removed from the sea are convinced by the intelligence of military events, apparently favorable to the Central powers, and grossly distorted by local agencies, that Germany is winning. Is sufficient being done to counteract this insidious campaign, which is being conducted energetically wherever in neutral countries there are Germans to carry it on?

Glance back over the events which preceded the war. First Germany friendly with this country and making marvelous strides in prosperity. Then comes on the stage Grand Admiral von Tirpitz with his thinly disguised plans for ravaging our naval power. The navy act of 1900 is succeeded by a keenly contested rivalry between the two countries, and an inevitable weakening of the former ties of friendship. The crisis of 1909 followed, when Mr. McKenna, Lord Fisher, and the other members of the board of admiralty resigned rather than agree to reduce the programme of eight dreadnoughts. In 1912, when it had been announced that a new navy bill was to be presented to the reichstag, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg suggested to the British cabinet that one of their number go to Berlin to talk over the relations of the two countries.

Lord Haldane went to see the German ministers. The conversations failed. Why? Because Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, then the popular figure in Germany, would not abandon or even modify his naval scheme. The man who sowed the tares stood guardian over them; the faith of the Germans in sea power was then so complete that this sailor-statesman was able to stand out against the inclinations of his emperor and the Imperial chancellor. Within a few weeks of Lord Haldane's return a new and greatly enlarged British programme was introduced. No time was lost by the government in taking advantage of the secret which Lord Haldane had learnt: from £42,500,000, in 1910, the navy estimates rose to £51,500,000 in 1914. The Imperial chancellor did us a

good turn when he gave our cabinet an opportunity of looking into the heart of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz—the implacable foe of this country. Had it not been for this visit to Berlin we might not have completed our naval arrangements before the cloudburst. For two years we had a race against time—and we won.

Now, the consideration which emerges from this hasty survey is this: If sea power is as negligible as the Germans profess today, why was the policy of peaceful penetration—which had been so amazingly successful in promoting Germany's political and commercial ends—abandoned for the sake of more ships and sailors? Why, having spent nearly £300,000,000 on naval forces, was it held to be essential, even at the expense of a possible open rupture with us, and internal financial troubles, to continue to spend more money?

The reason was stated by the naval secretary himself in one of his candid moments—and there have been few and far between—when he declared that a fleet was essential to Germany's safety, her colonies, and her commerce. About the same time Admiral von Coltz, a former chief of the admiralty, stated the "childish fear" (of England at sea) which would put a stop to all our progress should be pulled up by the roots and destroyed, adding that "our chances of success in a war against England grow more favorable day by day." But that is not all. This officer asked Germans to believe that "the question of numbers is far less important on sea than on land," because "numerical inferiority can be compensated for by efficiency, by excellence of material, by the capacity and discipline of the men; careful preparation permitting rapid mobilization can ensure a momentary superiority."

All these statements reflecting the mind of the kaiser and his naval advisers, may be read side by side with the chancellor's recent speech with profit. Then the sea was all important and everything must be sacrificed to break our power; now, since Germany's plans have failed, the sea is of no consequence. The fate of nations is decided by armies, and so Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg does not mention either Germany's or any other country's navy, except for a casual reference to the British fleet in one insulting sentence.

In so many words the imperial chancellor has told his fellow-countrymen to look at the map of Europe and to notice that "in the east and west we are standing far out in enemy country." We, on this side of the North sea, are not ignoring this map, and we are also gazing at a map of the world on which the seas are shown. What are the conditions? Germany and her partners are revealed by the map of Europe—little Europe in relation to the rest of the land surface of the world—to have pushed their armies into territories from which they can extract only weakness, increasing expense, increasing labor of supply, increasing casualties.

The map of the world, on the other hand, shows that nearly three-quarters of the earth's surface is covered with water; the seas are the great highways of commerce, and from them Germany and her dupes have been banished, and by us; trade, colonies, prestige—all have gone.

From these seas the allies are drawing strength—food, munitions, and money. Germany has entered into the dominion of an area—for the most part laid bare by war—which is little more than a speck as compared with the rich ocean spaces which we are occupying, not arbitrarily, as Germany is exercising her rule, but with every consideration for the interests of neutrals.

That is the real picture which is presented today. The deductions which the Germans themselves drew in past years from their study of history and the influence of sea power upon it have not been falsified because Germany's plans for robbing us of the sceptre of the sea have so miserably miscarried. The naval verities remain, even though the enemy endeavors to hide them away; when Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg ignores them he merely confesses that they are so unpleasant in their implication that he dare not confront them.—London Daily Telegram.

Rome, Jan. 16.—The Montenegro authorities officially deny that Montenegro ever adhered to, or intends to adhere to, any separate proposal of peace, or to any armistice with Austria. It is declared that King Nicholas and his army and people will continue to fight until the last man.

A recent despatch from London said that after the capture of Mount Lovcen by the Austrians, advances had been received that Austria and Montenegro had arranged an armistice.

In the prevailing confusion of British politics two figures stand out before the world emblematic of definite ideas, practical sense, and a candid recognition of fact. Britishers the world-over have cause to thank God from the bottom of their hearts, in this hour of Imperial crisis, for David Lloyd George, the Welshman, and Sir Edward Carson, the Irishman; two men who know their own minds and are not afraid to speak the truth.

## THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. Where the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

APPELLATE DIVISION—EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in November.

### FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL NON-JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September).

### FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

### FOR TRIAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CAUSES—

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in February, and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLE—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

MEDICINE HAT—First Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

### FOR TRIAL OF ALL CIVIL CAUSES—

WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday in May, and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in December.

MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May, and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,  
Acting Deputy Attorney General.



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For copies of any of the above bulletins in which you are interested, write the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C. For information on any matter connected with the use of lumber or other forest products, address H. Houston, British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, Regina, Saskatchewan; or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

**British Columbia Has a Wood for Every Use**



## SOCIALISM IN GERMANY

By an Anti-Bellum Writer.

(From the Manitoba Free Press of January 8, 1916.)

Books written before the war and dealing with Germany and German conditions have a special value just now. For even with the best intentions in the world it is very difficult to obtain reliable evidence as to the German character. Since the war British writers have run the moral gamut in describing Britain's chief enemy, one depicting the German people as all saints, and another as all sinners, while between these extremes there are innumerable pictures with varying proportions of light and shade.

"Contemporary Socialism," a well-known work by John Rae, an Edinburgh Scotsman, who has written largely on political and economic topics, has a great deal to say about Germany.

As the book was originally published in 1898, although revised as recently as 1908, whatever bias or prejudice it contains cannot emanate from the present war. In this respect it can be said, like the dictionary, to be a most impartial book. Mr. Rae is said to be a relative of Dr. John Rae, whose arduous journey in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin is a famous page of Canadian history.

In the introductory chapter to "Contemporary Socialism," the author, discussing the meaning of the word "Socialism," says the following:

"The so-called State Socialism of Prince Bismarck, for example, is only, as he has himself declared, a following of the traditions of the House of Hohenzollern, the princes of that dynasty having always counted it one of their first duties as rulers to exercise a special protection and solicitude over the poorer classes of their subjects."

"In Germany the general intellectual atmosphere there has probably facilitated the diffusion of socialistic views; and they have certainly led to the curious phenomenon of a Conservative Socialism, in which the most obstinately conservative interests in the country go to meet the Social Democrats half-way, and promise to do everything to make them better wages." On the strength of this analogy, Prince Bismarck and the German Emperor are sometimes spoken of as Socialists, because they believe, like the latter, that the state should exercise a general or even a particular providence over the industrial classes.

Figures are given showing the increase of the Social Democratic vote and the number of Socialists elected to the reichstag. To Rae's table the figures for the 1912 election have been added, making the whole read as follows:

Year	Votes	Members
	Polled	Elected
1871	101,927	1
1874	351,670	2
1877	493,447	12
1878	437,438	9
1881	218,067	12
1884	549,000	24
1887	774,128	31
1890	1,427,000	37
1903	3,017,000	62
1907	3,251,000	83
1912	2,529,339	110

The chapters on Lassalle and Karl Marx are perhaps the two most interesting in the whole work. In the chapter on State Socialism Johann Robertus appears, and we are told that it was this "remarkable but overrated thinker" who first shed on Professor Adolph Wagner "the Damascus light that tore from his eyes the scales of economic individualism." Of Robertus we read:

"Robertus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political sulk against the Hohenzollerns. Though he had served as a minister of state, he threw up his political career rather than accept a constitution as a mere royal favor; he refused to work under it or recognize it by so much as a vote at the polls. But when the power of the Hohenzollerns became established by the victories of Koenigsgratz and Sedan, and when they embarked on their new policy of State Socialism, Robertus developed into one of their most ardent worshippers."

"Their new social policy, it is true, was avowedly adopted as a corrective of Socialism, as a kind of inoculation with a milder type of the disease in order to procure immunity from a more malignant; but Bismarck con-

tended at the same time that it was nothing but the old traditional policy of the House of Prussia, who had long before placed the right of existence and the right of labor in the statute book of the country, and whose most illustrious member, Frederick the Great, used to be fond of calling himself the 'legislator's king.'"

"Readers of Carlyle will remember how that address of the Germans proclaimed homilies on the great Frederick's pronouncement of himself to his law courts, 'I will show you that I am the protector of the poor.'"

"Under these circumstances Robertus came to place the whole hope of the future in the 'Social Monarchy of the Hohenzollerns' and ventured to prophesy that a Socialist emperor would yet be born to that house who would rule possibly with a rod of iron, but would always rule for the greatest good of the laboring class. Still, even under a dynasty of Socialist emperors Robertus gave five hundred years for the completion of the economic revolution he contemplated, because he acknowledged it would take all that time for society to acquire the moral principle and habitual firmness of will which would enable one to dispense with the institutions of private property and inheritance without suffering serious injury."

Professor Adolph Wagner's own philosophy is outlined by Rae in the same chapter, and, as will be seen, the paragraphs are of considerable present interest:

"The favorite theory on which the German State Socialists proceed seems to be that men are entitled to an equalization of opportunities, to an immunity, as far as human power can secure it, from the interposition of change and chance. The basis of this is the view of Professor Adolph Wagner, whose position on the subject is of considerable consequence, because he is the economist-in-ordinary to the German government, and has been Prince Bismarck's principal adviser in connection with all his recent social legislation."

"According to Wagner, the chief aim of the state at present—in taxation and in every other form of its activity—ought to be to alter the national distribution of wealth to the advantage of the working class. All politics must become social politics; the state must turn workman's friend. Now is the best time for Wagner, the business of the State Socialist is simply to facilitate the development of this change—to work out the transition from the constitutional to the social epoch in the best, wisest, and most wholesome way for all parties concerned."

The old Germany, of which many writers have given us a glimpse, the Germany of the early part of last century, is depicted in a most striking passage quoted from Richard Cobden's reminiscences of his visit to Prussia in 1838. His words, which have truly a strange sound in these days, are as follows:

"I very much suspect that at present for the great mass of the people Prussia possesses the best government in Europe. I would gladly give up my taste for taking politics, to secure such a state of things in England. Had our people such a simple and economical government, so deeply imbued with justice to all, and aiming so constantly to elevate mentally and morally its population, how much better would it be for the twelve or fifteen millions in the British Empire, who, while they possess no electoral rights, are yet persuaded they are freemen!"

In one of the chapters on State Socialism, a phase of the subject to which a large part of Rae's work is devoted, we have there an interesting account of how Bismarck, at a time when his anti-Socialist legislation was in force, tried to give a Socialist tinge to his regime. Says Rae:

"Hence Bismarck created a considerable European sensation when he first announced his new social policy in 1884, by declaring in favor of the three claims of labor, which have been commonly regarded as the very Alpha and Omega of social revolution—the right to existence for the infirm, the right to labor for the able-bodied, and the right to superannuation for the aged. 'Give the laborer,' he said, 'the right to labor when he is able-bodied; give him the

right to relief when he is sick; give him the right to maintenance when he is old; and if you do so—if you do not shrink from the sacrifice, and do not cry out about the 'State Socialism' which the state does so—then the labor in the state will have nothing to fear from Socialism. Our Emperor has told us that every Christian is a Socialist.'"

## BENTLEY ITEMS

Monday, Jan. 17, 1916.

Mr. Putland, Sr., who has been under the doctor's care for some time, is said to be improving somewhat the past few days.

Special Bentley talent is arranging an entertainment at the hall for Thursday night of this week that promises to be a searcher.

Mr. Wm. Payne joined his family here on Saturday after several months at his trade of bricklaying in Alberta and several of the States.

The weather has moderated, still we are having just nice winter months.

The annual meeting of the rate-payers of the Oxford S.D. No. 687, was held at the hall on Friday last, and H. W. Birch was elected trustee.

The trustee meeting, on Monday night C. F. Dameron was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees, and James McPherson as Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. J. Arthur Davies, after commenting the term of school here, is leaving for the Normal at Camrose, where he will take a course at that school. Mr. H. McCrosbie, of Sedgewick, has taken the school for the year, coming highly recommended by the Department of Education. Mr. Davies, in the meantime, kept the school open until Mr. McCrosbie arrived.

## PONOKA ITEMS

A coal famine in town at the time is not very comforting.

La grippe is playing havoc with the teaching staff and pupils. No let up, everybody is having it.

50 below on Tuesday morning, but what although. We've seen it 80 above, and just as much kicking.

Mrs. Erickson, of Wyoming, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Donovan, left for her home on Saturday.

Ponoka will soon be in the front rank as a recruiting centre. Last week W. J. Carroll, Cecil Snider, and Elmer Skinner enlisted, while there are many more contemplating on doing so.

A. M. Matheson has received word that one of his brothers serving in France had been killed in action. He enlisted in the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders, at the outbreak of the war, and fell in the battle of Loos.

The L.I.D. elections were held on Monday. There has been quite a good deal of excitement locally during the past week. The candidates were Ed. Hinkley and L. M. Smith. Both had their following, and both were confident. The ballot showed that Mr. Hinkley was favorite, winning out by 36 to 25 votes. Another interesting contest was that between P. R. Stewart and C. C. Reed, the former being elected.

## DECISIVE VOTE IN SASKATCHEWAN AGAINST LIQUOR

Regina, Jan. 12.—Final figures were obtained this evening on the recent vote in seven Saskatchewan districts on the question of the government liquor stores.

The vote on the question as to whether a liquor store should be opened in four districts stood, on the complete totals, 3,996 against a store being opened and 294 in favor of it, or a majority against the store of 3,702. On the question of the closing of stores in three districts already in operation, the vote stood 2,204 in favor of the stores being closed and 293 against, or a majority of 1,911 in favor of closing them.

The vote in the seven districts, according to the final of-

# BIG CLEARING SALE!

Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Mitts and Gloves, etc. at Prices Lower than Eaton's.

To make room for new stock I am clearing out all my present stock in these lines at Great Reductions in Prices. These goods are all first class, the best obtainable; no cheap stock; every pair guaranteed. All leather shoes with toe cap are double thickness on toe.

## Men's Leather Boots and Shoes

Medium weight fine calf Work Shoes, double sole, screw, were..... 4.75 now 3.10  
Leather lined calf Work Shoes, double sole, screw, were..... 5.00 now 3.35  
Chrome tan Work Shoes, screw sole, were..... 4.50 now 3.45  
Heavy Work Shoes, were..... 4.00 now 3.05  
Light Congress Gaiters, were..... 3.75 now 2.65  
Heavy Congress Gaiters, were..... 4.15 now 3.25

## Boys' Shoes

No. 1 to 5½  
Heavy tan calf Shoes, waterproof, screw sole, were..... \$3.50 now \$2.65  
Chrome tan Shoes, waterproof, double sole, screw, were..... 2.75 now 2.15  
Heavy calf Work Shoes, soft uppers, screw sole, were..... 2.75 now 2.40  
Light Dress Shoes, screw sole, were..... 3.25 now 2.45  
Button Shoes, calf, screw sole, were..... 3.25 now 2.60

## No. 11 to 13½

## No. 8 to 10

Men's Felt Shoes  
Dongola Blucher, leather covered, triple sole of leather and felt, sewed sole, rubber heels, were..... \$5.50 now \$4.25  
Dongola Blucher, leather covered, all leather sole, were..... 3.75 now 2.95  
Dongola Blucher, felt top, leather covered bottoms, heavy felt lined, single leather sole, were..... 3.25 now 2.50  
Felt top, leather covered bottoms, single leather sole, were..... 2.50 now 1.95  
Heavy felt uppers, leather covered front, single leather sole, were..... 2.75 now 1.85

Men's Shoe Packs, 8 inch top, were..... \$9.00 now \$2.15  
Men's Sheep Moccasins, were..... 2.75 now 2.25  
Men's high top Moose Moccasins, were..... 2.25 now 1.75  
Men's low top Moose Moccasins, were..... 1.85 now 1.45  
Boys' Moose Moccasins, No. 1 to 5, were..... 1.25 now .90  
No. 8 to 10, were..... 80 now .65  
No. 2 to 8, were..... 65 now .50

## Men's Rubbers

## Boys Rubbers

No. 1 to 5  
No. 11 to 13  
1 buckle Rubbers, were..... \$2.00 now \$1.65  
2 buckle heavy Rubbers, were..... 1.65 now 1.25  
1 buckle heavy Rubbers, were..... 2.00 now 1.45  
1 buckle Rubbers, were..... 1.50 now 1.05

## Mens' Mitts and Gloves

Heavy Buckskin Mitts, \$1.75 now \$1.25  
Buckskin Mitts..... 1.25 now .75  
Horse Hide Pullovers..... 1.25 now .75  
Mule Hide Pullovers..... 80 now .50  
Mule Hide Gloves..... 90 now .55

## Harness Goods

Hame Straps, 1 inch..... 20c  
Hame Straps, 1½ inch..... 25c  
Belly Straps..... 65c  
Sliders..... 10c  
Set Hames..... \$2.50  
Best Rawhide Buggy Whips, 7 ft..... 1.25  
Solid Leather Horse Collars..... \$4.00 now \$3.00

# L. PETERKA

Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store

Lacombe

cial figures, follows:  
To Open a Liquor Store  
District No. 23—For, 285; a-  
gainst, 1,037.  
District No. 28—For, 289; a-  
gainst, 438.  
District No. 37—For, 165; a-  
gainst, 843.  
District No. 44—For, 555; a-  
gainst, 778.  
To Close Liquor Stores  
District No. 21—For, 476; a-  
gainst, 173.  
District No. 45—For, 741; a-  
gainst, 263.  
District No. 46—For, 987; a-  
gainst, 487.

LACOMBE ASTONISHED BY SIMPLE FIXTURE

Lacombe people are astonished at the INSTANT action of simple buckskin bark, glycerine, etc. as used in Adler's ONE SPOONFUL removes such surprising foul matter it relieves almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. Because Adler's acts on Bowel and upper bowels, a few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. —A. Crighton, druggist.

## EDWIN H. JONES

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19  
Offices Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

## Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. —U. E. Reeves, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Amunitions, Photographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.







**The Store  
with the  
Best Values**

# THE LEADING STORE

**The Store  
with the  
Right Prices**

## Kimona Cloth

10 pieces of Kimona Cloth, in stripes, light and dark patterns, special value, reg 20-25c on sale per yd....15c

## Dress Ginghams

300 yds of good Dress Ginghams, in stripes and checks, splendid quality, reg 15c on sale per yd.....10c

## Children's Sweaters

We have a good assortment of Children's Sweaters in navy, brown, red, white; reg \$1.25 and 1.50 for.....\$1.00

## Prints! Prints!

500 yds of Prints, in light colors, a good variety of patterns, special on sale per yd.....12c

## Children's Coats

Fifteen only Children's Coats, from 2 to 10 years, in white, brown, navy, and a great many other shades, at special prices:

Reg \$2.50 on sale.....	\$1.95
" 3.00 " .....	2.15
" 4.00 " .....	2.85
" 5.00 " .....	3.90
" 6.50 " .....	4.75

## Misses' Coats

8 only Misses' Coats, size 12 and 14 years. These are well made, perfect fitting, in navy, brown, and cardinal. Regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 on sale.....\$7.50

## Ladies' Hoods

2 doz Ladies' Hoods, all wool, assorted colors. Reg \$1.50 on sale.....\$1.00  
" 1.00 " .....



Out they go at Half Price:

Reg \$18. for \$9.00  
" 20. for 10.00

## Ladies' Coats

### Half Price

25 Ladies' Tweed and heavy winter Coats on sale at Half Price. This is the greatest bargain we are offering. Come and look them over.

reg \$12. half price \$6.00
" 15. " " 7.50
" 18. " " 9.00
" 20. " " 10.00
" 25. " " 12.50

## Ladies' Fur

### Collar Coats

These are extra heavy Coats, quilted fur collars, colors are black, navy, brown, grey, red.

Reg \$25. for \$12.50
" 30. for 15.00

## Clothing Department

One lot of Suits at.....\$9.90 worth up to \$14.00

One lot of Suits at.....\$6.90 worth up to \$10.00

25 per cent off on all cloth Overcoats for men and boys.

25 per cent off any Hat or Cap in our entire stock.

## Fur Coats

Cub Bear Fur Coats.....	\$17.90
Korean Beaver.....	22.50
Black Beaver Cloth Fur Collar Overcoats, full Chamois lined, worth \$25.00 .....	15.75
Black Melton Fur Collar Overcoats, worth \$15. .....	9.95

Special prices on Fancy Mackinaws.

## Ladies' Felt Shoes

All Ladies' Felt Shoes, reg \$2.50 and \$2.75 for....\$1.75

## Furs! Furs!

Now is the time to buy your Furs when you can get them at.....Half Price

**Agent for  
the New Idea  
Patterns 10c**

# A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**All Kinds of  
Hockey Skates  
in the  
Hardware Dept.**

## Items of Interest Locally

Rev. E. T. Scragg has received and accepted a call to Union Church, Corofation.

Now's the time to buy your season's skating tickets—Ladies, \$2.00; gents, \$3.00.

Mr. Garner wishes to thank all those who worked so hard to save his property at the fire on Saturday night.

The Red Cross Society acknowledge, with thanks, the sum of \$7 collected by Miss Poole from the young men of Spring Valley.

Amasa Driggs, the well-known Morningside farmer, left on Tuesday for an extended visit to relatives and friends in Southern Alberta.

Hockey practice will take place at the rink every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock. Everybody turn out.

Dr. and Mrs. Hynes, and A. M. and Mrs. Campbell, left Tuesday for a holiday trip to California. They will be away several weeks.

Will those who have subscribed to the Patriotic Fund please call and pay their donations at the Royal Bank of Canada, where their cards are deposited.

Misses Olivia and Lattie Reeves request the presence of all Epworth Leaguers and friends at their home on Monday, Jan. 24, to a fifteen-cent social given for the benefit of the Missionary Department of the League.

Lacombe Meat Market, which has been closed since Thos. Thorp became a prisoner of war in Germany, has been re-opened by Fred Cheeseman, well and favorably known to the public. A full stock of everything in the meat line will be carried.

Invitations are out for a ball to be held in the Comet Theatre on Tuesday evening, January 25, in aid of the Belgian Fund. The tickets have been placed at \$1.00 per couple—\$1 for gentlemen, and 50c. for ladies. The ladies interested are doing all they can to ensure the success of the affair, and hope to add a goodly sum to the funds of this most worthy cause.

The report that the 31st Canadian regiment had been badly cut up in a battle in Flanders is untrue. A large number of Lacombe boys are with this regiment. It is well not to place much credence in war news these days—they do not let us get anything of importance, and so the greater part of what we print is manufactured in Canada or New York.

Some changes have taken place during the past few days in the staffs of the Royal and Merchants Banks here. D. A. Thompson, accountant of the Royal, has been removed to Belisle, Sask., where he will relieve the manager for some time. Arthur J. Guy, of Vancouver, has been removed to Lacombe Branch of the Merchants Bank, in the capacity of teller.

"The Call of the North" is the title of the play which will be shown at the Rex on Saturday night. It is taken from the book "The Onjurers," and was written by that well-known author, Stuart Edward White. The play is in five parts, and there are 317 scenes. It is a Famous Players production, and

Robert Edeson will be seen in the title role. It is a thrilling play of the trackless woods. The scene of the play is laid at one of the important trading posts of the Great Northwest. A factor at a trading post is the chief officer, and more powerful than the Czar in his own domain. If you want to get your money's worth attend the Rex on Saturday evening.

One of the most successful carnivals ever held in Lacombe was that which took place at the rink Tuesday under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. The costumes were many, and portrayed all walks of life, from the "coon" to the beau brummel of society. One of the absentees was Mett and Jeff, but Charlie Chaplin was present, and who don't know Charlie these days? The attendance was large, and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. Refreshments were served by the ladies—tea, coffee, cake, etc., and this part of the entertainment received a fair patronage. We missed the band music, however. We hope that a band may enliven the next carnival.

## LACOMBE MEAT MARKET

The Lacombe Meat Market (Thos. Thorp's old business) has been re-opened in the same stand—Denike Building, Barnett Ave., with Fred Cheeseman as proprietor. The market opens on Saturday, Jan. 22nd, with a full stock of fresh and cured meat, fish, poultry, etc., and the new management will carry nothing but really first-class produce. If you want a really choice cut call up the Lacombe Market.

Skating—School children can skate from 4 to 6 on Tuesdays and Fridays for 5 cents, and on Saturday afternoon free from 3 to 5.

## A SPLENDID DONATION

The Patriotic Fund was made richer this week by a splendid donation sent in from Gilby by Messrs. Carl Thomas and Tim Sambrooke, the proceeds of a dance given by these gentlemen. Twenty-eight dollars was the amount of the cheque, which is acknowledged with thanks by the committee.

## INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC

To Whom It May Concern: Under the Army Act there can be no stoppage of soldiers' pay for private debts. Storekeepers will govern themselves accordingly. A. G. A. CLOWES, Lieut., Commanding Lacombe Platoon

## MARRIED

BUCHAN—MACKAY. — At the Presbyterian Manse, Lacombe, on Wednesday, January 12th, by the Rev. M. White, B. D., Andrew S. Buchan, of Nobleford, to Miss Jennie Mackay, of Sarnia, Ont.

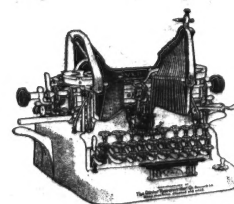
## OBITUARY

It came somewhat as a shock to the residents of Lacombe when they learned that Mrs. R. H. Inglis had passed away early on Wednesday morning. The cause of death was pneumonia. Mrs. Inglis was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Cameron, and was 25 years of age. She is survived by her father, her husband, one son, and one brother (Alex.), all of Lacombe. Mrs. Inglis was a woman of a kind and loving disposition, and

had a host of friends, all of whom will regret her sudden departure from among them.

The death took place at Coronation on Monday, Jan. 17th, 1916, of Margaret Ann Hunter, wife of J. B. Hunter, and sister of G. H. Storey, of Lacombe.

Mrs. Hunter was aged 40 years and 11 months, and leaves behind her a large circle of friends who will miss her kindly ways and manners. The funeral took place from the residence of George Storey on Wednesday at 2 o'clock to the Lacombe Cemetery.



**Reasons Why  
The  
OLIVER  
Typewriter  
Is Superior to all others**

- 7. Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.
- 8. Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe